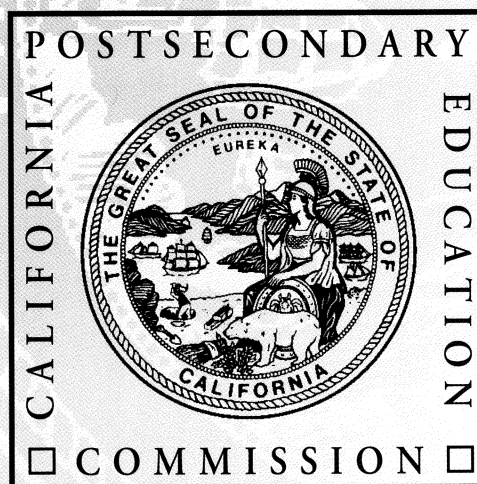


The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2002



**A Report on
Higher Education
in California
for the Year 2002**

California Postsecondary Education Commission • Sacramento, California

May, 2002

To the Governor,
Honorable Members of the Legislature, and
Interested parties:

We are pleased to forward this report, *The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2002*. In the report you will find demographic information about the students attending our institutions, enrollment estimates for the rest of the decade, admissions requirements, tuition and fees paid by students, financial aid opportunities and teaching credentials and degrees awarded in the state. You will also find descriptions of the public and independent colleges and universities, their missions, and their general characteristics. And finally, the report contains an historic picture of funding for higher education in California. Data included in the report is the most recent available.

The Commission's primary responsibilities include maintaining the only comprehensive higher education data-base in the state, coordinating the efforts and activities of the state's systems of higher education, conducting long-range planning, and advising the Governor and the Legislature on higher education issues in the public interest. The Commission is committed to working with the systems of higher education to ensure a high level of institutional accountability and success in the areas of student enrollment, persistence, transfer and degree completion while simultaneously encouraging the implementation of new strategies that promote continuous improvement.

We look forward to discussions with you regarding these and other issues in the broad context of high student enrollment demand at our colleges and universities.

Respectfully submitted,



Alan S. Arkatov
Chair



Warren H. Fox
Executive Director

The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2002

This report is based upon the most recent information available from California's public school system and its public, private, and independent colleges and universities. The report was assembled by the state's postsecondary education coordinating board, the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

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May, 2002

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The CPEC Public Agenda

A number of challenging economic and demographic conditions make the 3rd year of the new century the most challenging yet. The 2000 census indicated that over four and a half million more residents enjoyed residing in California since 1990, but more important, those new residents reflect increasingly diverse populations in a number of ways. Faced with the dual challenges of growth and diversity, and despite an estimated \$20 billion shortfall in the state budget, the California Postsecondary Education Commission has established an ambitious public agenda that sets forth four critical themes central to the future of California and its citizens.

1. **Growth and Access.** California can expect an enrollment of over 586,700 additional students in its public colleges between 2000 and 2010. However, this growth occurs differentially with respect to geographic location, ethnicity, economic status and academic preparation of students. California's challenge is to accommodate these students and eliminate disparities in educational opportunity.
2. **Preparation for Postsecondary Education.** California needs to ensure that all residents complete their high school education and obtain the core competencies necessary to succeed in the workforce or higher education. Whether a student chooses a university experience or vocational training, he or she must be prepared for living productive lives and contributing to the economic vigor and cultural enhancement of California.
3. **Baccalaureate Degree Production.** Currently the State produces fewer bachelor degree holders than the national average, even though the State attracts many bachelor degree holders from outside the state. It is the desire of the Commission to raise baccalaureate degree production to the level of the best performing states or higher.
4. **Workforce Preparation and Economic Development.** One of California's primary responsibilities to its residents is to help them become self-sufficient contributors to society. Greater numbers of students are required to have stronger academic skills and workforce competencies. The State should fulfill this responsibility through ensuring better linkages between education and the needs of the new economy.

Ensuring the fundamental priority of equity of access to higher education for all Californians, regardless of background, will be the challenge facing the Commission and all systems of higher education in the State.

California's Systems of Higher Education

The California Master Plan for Higher Education, created in 1960 and renewed in 1989, continues to be the foundation of the state's philosophy of access and quality for all eligible college and university students. The Master Plan provides a framework for public higher education in California and outlines specific missions and admissions policies for each of the public systems. Independent and private colleges and universities also play a vital role in the state's ability to provide postsecondary education opportunities.

The California Community Colleges (CCC) **Chancellor: Tom Nussbaum**

The CCC system consists of 72 locally governed districts operating 109 colleges, as well as numerous off-campus centers. A 16-member Board of Governors appointed by the Governor is designed to serve as a coordinating and regulatory agency for the local districts. Admission is open to any high school graduate or person over age 18 who can benefit from instruction. In 2000, the community colleges enrolled more than 1,558,000 students. The CCC offer academic and technical programs at the freshman and sophomore level, many leading to transfer, as well as instruction in basic skills, English as a second language, and citizenship classes. The community colleges award the associate degree and technical certificates in a variety of occupational and vocational areas.

The California State University (CSU) **Chancellor: Charles Reed**

The CSU consists of 23 campuses and seven off-campus centers. The system is governed by a 24-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Admission of first-time freshmen is generally limited to the top one-third of California's high school graduates. In 2000, the CSU enrolled over 367,000 students. The CSU provides instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and applied fields, grants degrees at the baccalaureate and master's degree level, and may award the doctoral degree jointly with the UC or an independent university. Currently it awards more than 1,400 bachelors, 500 masters and 14 joint doctoral degree programs in over 200 subject areas.

The University of California (UC) **President: Richard Atkinson**

The UC consists of nine general campuses, one health science campus, and numerous special research facilities. The UC has constitutional status as a public trust, and is governed by a 26-member Board of Regents, 18 of whom are appointed by the Governor. Eligibility for admission as a freshman student is extended to the top one-eighth (12.5 percent) of California's high school graduates. In 2000, the UC enrolled over 183,000 students. The UC offers broad undergraduate curricula leading to the baccalaureate degree at each general campus. The UC also offers master's and professional degrees and has sole authority among public institutions in California to award doctoral degrees.

Independent Colleges and Universities

The 124 independent colleges and universities are accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). These institutions, enrolling some 287,000 students, range from large, world-renowned universities to less well-known liberal arts specialized institutions and professional schools. 105 of these colleges and universities grant four-year degrees, the remaining are junior or community colleges. 76 of the campuses are members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities, headed by President Jonathan Brown.

State Approved Schools and Colleges **Bureau Chief: Mike Abbott**

Approximately 250 institutions, while not regionally accredited, are approved by the state to offer various academic degree programs. There are also more than 3,000 non-degree granting institutions which offer vocational and occupational training programs. State approved institutions serve an estimated 400,000 students.

A CPEC directory of specific information on degree, certificate and credential programs is available in our *Guide to California's Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions* at www.CAcollegeGuide.com

Higher Education Financing

State funding on higher education has increased in the past eight years.

<i>State Government General Fund Spending and Proportions of Total General Fund Expenditures, from 1986-87 through 2001-02, Dollars in Millions¹</i>											
Year	Health & Human Services		Corrections		K-12 Education		Higher Education		Other Government		TOTALS
	Dollars	%’s	Dollars	%’s	Dollars	%’s	Dollars	%’s	Dollars	%’s	Dollars
1986-87	\$ 9,557	(30%)	\$ 1,645	(5%)	\$ 12,245	(39%)	\$ 4,785	(15%)	\$ 3,223	(10%)	\$ 31,455
1987-88	10,379	(31)	1,879	(6)	12,632	(38)	5,112	(15)	3,266	(10)	33,269
1988-89	11,312	(31)	2,027	(6)	13,843	(38)	5,417	(15)	3,576	(10)	36,175
1989-90	12,478	(32)	2,451	(6)	14,682	(37)	5,576	(14)	4,219	(11)	39,406
1990-91	13,377	(33)	2,667	(7)	14,265	(36)	5,833	(15)	3,929	(10)	40,071
1991-92	13,680	(32)	3,049	(7)	16,416	(38)	5,831	(13)	4,327	(10)	43,303
1992-93	13,084	(32)	3,033	(7)	16,266	(40)	4,920	(12)	3,521	(9)	40,824
1993-94	13,282	(34)	3,383	(9)	14,481	(37)	4,681	(12)	3,129	(8)	38,956
1994-95	13,957	(33)	3,625	(9)	15,533	(37)	5,102	(12)	3,737	(9)	41,954
1995-96	14,264	(31)	3,946	(9)	17,791	(39)	5,531	(12)	3,862	(9)	45,393
1996-97	14,828	(30)	3,799	(8)	19,893	(41)	6,180	(13)	4,325	(9)	49,026
1997-98	14,626	(28)	4,128	(8)	22,080	(42)	6,625	(13)	5,326	(10)	52,785
1998-99	16,335	(28)	4,557	(8)	23,772	(41)	7,438	(13)	6,477	(11)	58,579
1999-00	17,709	(27)	4,755	(7)	27,482	(41)	8,067	(12)	8,767	(13)	66,779
2000-01	20,126	(25)	5,179	(6)	29,950	(37)	9,341	(12)	15,491	(19)	80,087
2001-02	21,898	(28)	5,242	(7)	32,436	(41)	9,901	(13)	9,286	(12)	78,763

¹ Note: The category "Other Government" is comprised of the five smallest State budgeting categories.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

California's Cal Grant Program provides college opportunities for thousands of California students. It actually comprises several distinct types of awards, each with different qualifying criteria.

The High School Graduate Entitlement Program. This Entitlement Program is designed to assist recent high school graduates with the costs associated with college. For individuals who have recently graduated from high school, it guarantees an award to all students who meet certain income, asset, grade point average, and age criteria.

Cal Grant A

With a g.p.a. of 3.00 and financial need, a high school graduate will receive an award that covers student fees at one of the public colleges or universities in California or partially covers tuition at an independent college or university.

Cal Grant B

With a g.p.a. of 2.00 and great financial need, a graduating senior will receive a Cal Grant B award that covers books and living expenses in the first year, and student fees or partial tuition after the first year, at one of the State's public colleges or universities or an independent college or university.

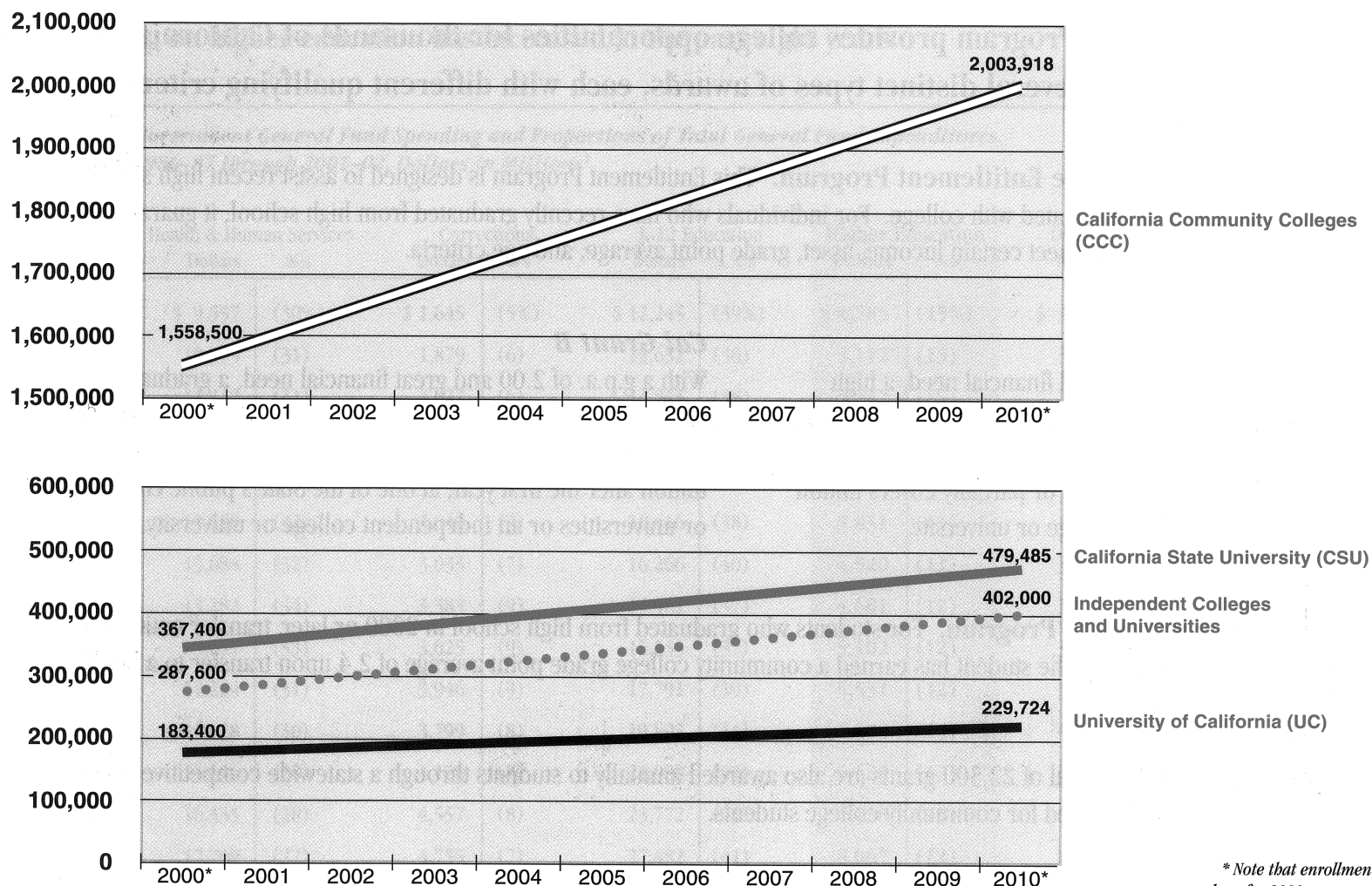
The Transfer Entitlement Program. For students who graduated from high school in 2000 or later, transfer entitlement grants are also guaranteed provided the student has earned a community college grade point average of 2.4 upon transfer to a public or independent university.

Competitive Grants. A total of 22,500 grants are also awarded annually to students through a statewide competitive program. Half of these grants are reserved for community college students.

Cal Grant C Awards are also available to assist students with tuition, fee, and training costs for occupational or vocational programs.

Cal Grant T Awards are available to assist students with tuition and fees associated with obtaining a teaching credential.

Student Enrollment Demand

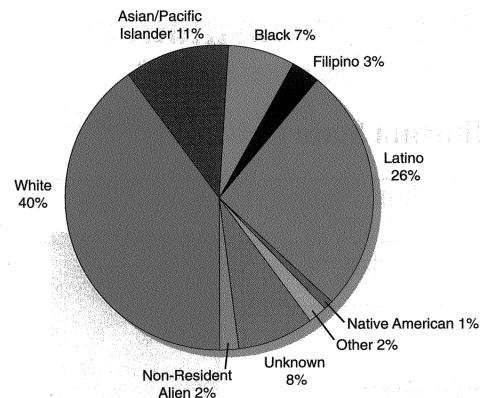


** Note that enrollment numbers for 2000 are actual enrollment figures while all other numbers are estimates.*

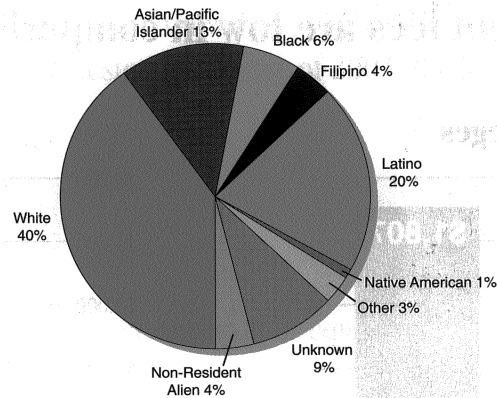
California must spend over \$1.5 billion each year for the remainder of the decade to maintain current instructional facilities of the State's public colleges and universities and to provide for projected enrollment growth.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

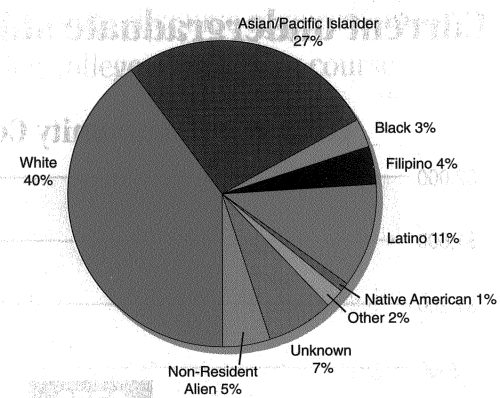
Student Characteristics, Fall 2000



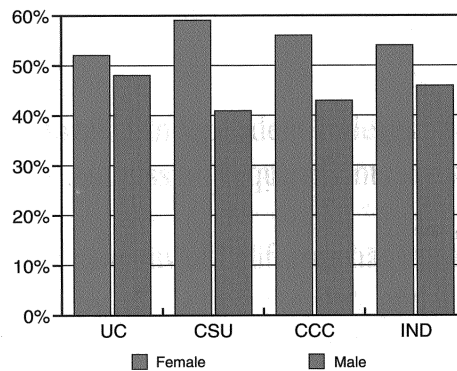
California Community Colleges
(Total Enrollment = 1,558,450)



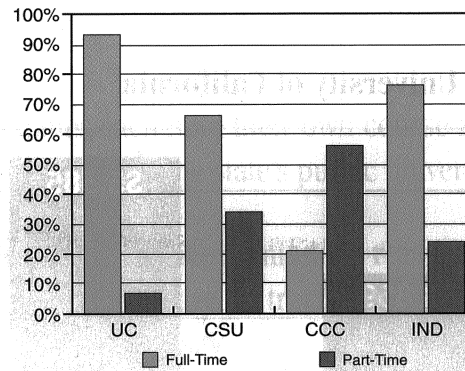
California State University
(Total Enrollment = 367,363)



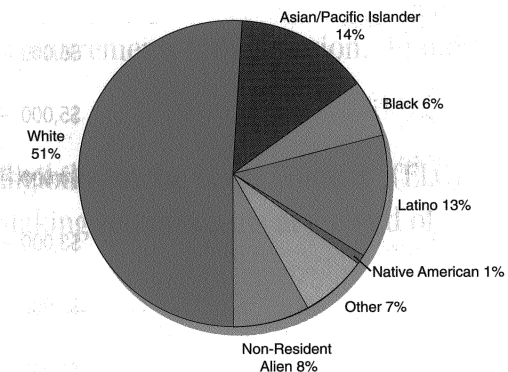
University of California
(Total Enrollment = 183,355)



Enrollment by Gender



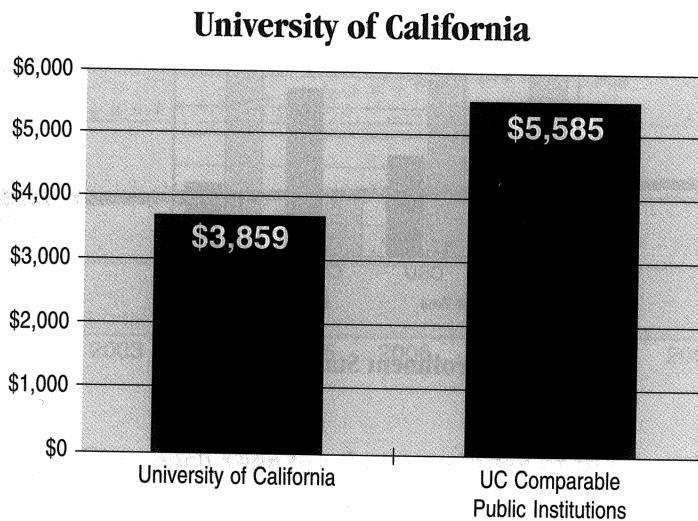
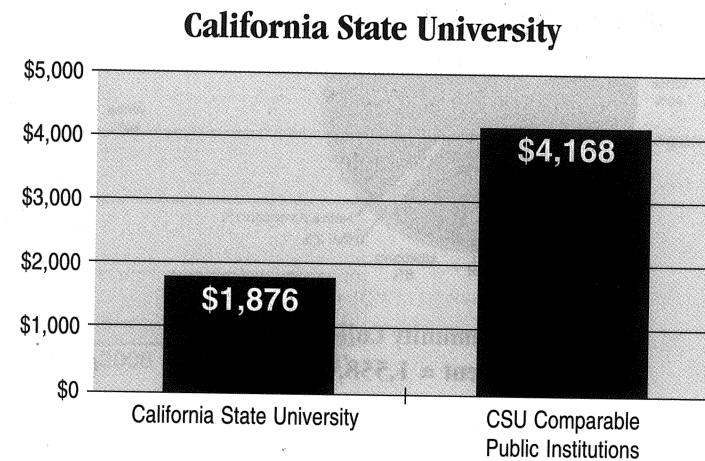
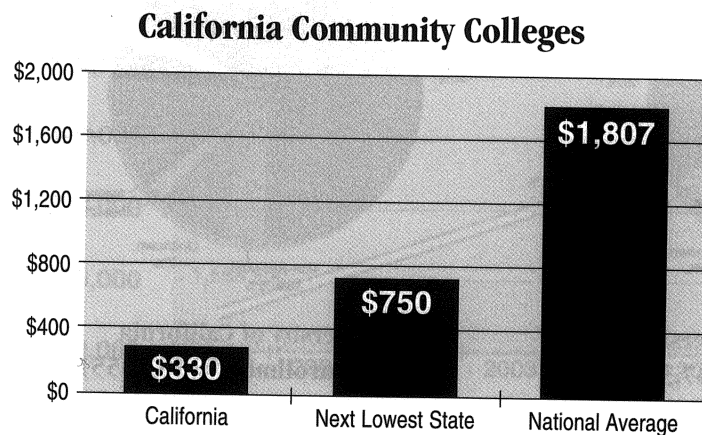
Enrollment Status



California Independent Institutions
(Total Enrollment = 287,623)

Student Fees, 2001–02

Current undergraduate student fees are low in comparison to similar institutions.*



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

* Systemwide and campus-based fees only; course-based, health insurance, and special purpose fees may also be assessed.

Admissions Requirements for the State's Public Colleges and Universities

The University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) will soon have identical course requirements for admission. For Freshmen admitted for the fall semester or quarter of 2003, the following college preparatory course requirements will apply:

- two years of social studies
- four years of English
- three years of math (Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II or equivalent)
- two years of a laboratory science
- two years of a foreign language
- two years of college preparatory electives
- one year of performing arts

California's independent colleges and universities each have their own course and test requirements for admission. In most cases, admission requirements are similar to those for the state's public universities.

The University of California has implemented an alternative admissions route called "Eligibility in the Local Context" (ELC) whereby pupils in the top 4% of their high schools who are on track with their course-taking requirements at the end of their junior year are guaranteed admission to the University.

Degrees Awarded by California Colleges and Universities

More than **250,000 degrees** are awarded annually in the State of California...

75,000 associate degrees

- $\frac{1}{2}$ of degrees in Liberal Arts and Sciences
- $\frac{1}{10}$ of degrees in Business Management and Administrative Services
- $\frac{1}{12}$ of degrees in Health Professions and Related Sciences

120,000 bachelor's degrees

- $\frac{1}{5}$ of degrees in Business Management and Administrative Services
- $\frac{1}{7}$ of degrees in Social Sciences and History
- $\frac{1}{14}$ of degrees in Psychology

44,000 master's degrees

- $\frac{1}{4}$ of degrees in Business Management and Administrative Services
- $\frac{1}{4}$ of degrees in Education
- $\frac{1}{10}$ of degrees in Health Professions and Related Sciences

5,700 doctoral degrees; about 10% of the doctoral degrees are in the following five disciplines:

- Psychology
- Engineering
- Biological Sciences/Life Sciences
- Physical Sciences
- Social Sciences and History

7,800 professional degrees; approximately half in Law and Legal Studies and half in Health Professions and Related Sciences

The Condition of Teacher Education

Some 18,000 new Single Subject (high school), Multiple Subject (elementary school), and Special Education teaching credentials are awarded every year...

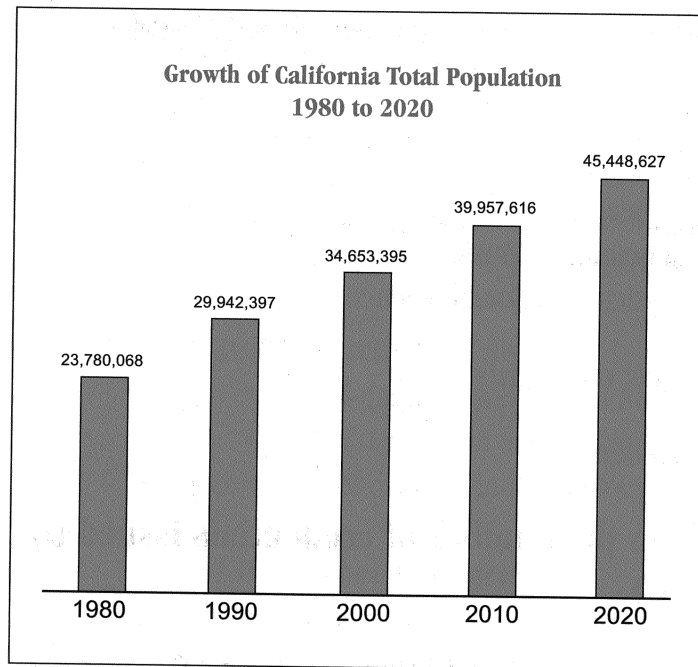
- Almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the credentials are awarded in one of the following sixteen single subjects: Agriculture, Art, Business, English, Health Science, Home Economics, Industrial and Technology Education, Foreign Language, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Biological Science, Chemistry, Geoscience, Physics, and Social Science.
- Almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of the credentials are Multiple Subject credentials.
- Less than 10 percent are Special Education credentials.

There has been a steady increase during the past decade in the number of credentials issued by the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC).

Most of the State's teachers are prepared by the California State University and the Independent Colleges and Universities...

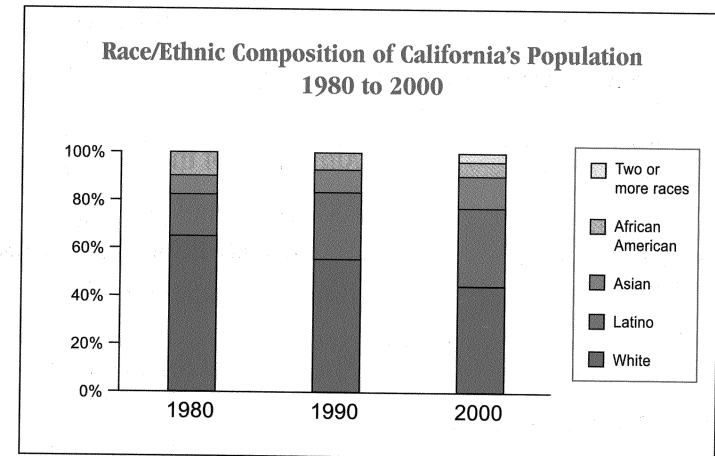
- The California State University (CSU) prepared 55 percent of the new credential candidates in 2000–01; down from 60 percent a decade ago;
- The University of California (UC) prepared 4 percent of the new credential candidates in 2000–01; down from 8 percent a decade ago;
- The Independent Colleges and Universities increased their teacher preparation numbers, preparing 41 percent of the new credential candidates in 2000–01; up from 32 percent a decade ago.

California Population, 2000



California's population grew by 10 million people in the past 20 years — from 24 million people in 1980 to over 34 million in the year 2000 — a 42 percentage point increase.

The state is expected to grow by another 10 million people by the year 2020.



The race/ethnic composition has also changed dramatically:

White and African American populations have decreased. The African American population decreased by a little over one percentage point in the past 20 years, dropping from 7.5 percent to 6.4 percent of the total population. The White population dropped by almost 20 percentage points, from 66.6 percent in 1980 to 46.7 percent in 2000.

Latino and Asian populations have increased. Today almost one-third of Californians are of Latino origin; a 13.2 percentage point increase since 1980. Asians account for 11 percent of the State's population today, an increase of 4.4 percentage points in the past 20 years.

Recent Reports by the California Postsecondary Education Commission

1999 Reports

99-1 Recommendations on Strategies to Enhance the Delivery of Health Care to All Californians: The Commission's Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution 23 (4/99)

99-2 Opening the Central Valley: A Review of the Board of Regents' Proposal to Build the University of California at Merced (6/99)

99-3 A Bridge to the Future: Higher Education Planning for the Next Century (9/99)

99-4 Fiscal Profiles, 1999: The Ninth Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (10/99)

99-5 Student Profiles, 1999: The Latest in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (12/99)

2000 Reports

00-1 Providing for Progress: California Higher Education Enrollment Demand and Resources into the 21st Century (2/00)

00-2 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 1999: The Fifth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (2/00)

00-3 Policy for Progress: Reaffirming California Higher Education Accessibility, Affordability, and Accountability into the 21st Century (4/00)

00-4 The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2000: A Report on Higher Education in California (4/00)

00-5 Moving California Ahead: An Executive Summary (6/00)

00-6 A Mission to Teach — The California State University, Channel Islands: A Review of the Board of Trustees' Proposal to Build a 23rd Campus (11/00)

00-7 Fiscal Profiles, 2000: The Tenth Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (11/00)

00-8 Student Profiles, 2000: The Latest in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (11/00)

00-9 The Production & Utilization of Education Doctorates for Administrators in California's Public Schools: A Report in Response to Assembly Bill 1279 (12/00)

2001 Reports

01-1 Report on Part-Time Faculty Compensation in California Community Colleges (4/01)

01-2 Proposed College of the Sequoias Center for Agriculture Science and Technology — A New Horizon (4/01)

01-3 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2000: The Sixth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (4/01)

01-4 The Condition of Higher Education in California: A Report on Higher Education in California for the Year 2001 (5/01)

01-5 The Changing Role of Higher Education in Preparing California's Teachers (5/01)

01-6 Needs Analysis for the Chaffey Community College District Fontana Center (7/01)

01-7 Examining Standardized Testing in the Context of University Admissions (8/01)

01-7a California and Mexico: The Realities and Possibilities for Higher Education (11/01)

2002 Reports

02-1 Fiscal Profiles, 2001: The Eleventh Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (11/00)

02-2 Needs Analysis for the West Hills College at Lemoore, West Hills Community College District (2/02)

02-3 Student Transfer in California Postsecondary Education (2/02)

02-4 California's Colleges and Universities, 2002: A Guide to California's Degree-Granting Institutions and Their Degree, Certificate, and Credential Programs (4/02)

02-5 The Commission's Public Agenda: Priorities for Action (4/02)

02-6 Guidelines for Review of Proposed University Campuses, Community Colleges and Educational Joint Use Centers (4/02)

02-7 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001: The Eighth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (5/02)

02-8 The Condition of Higher Education in California: A Report on Higher Education in California for the Year 2002 (5/02)

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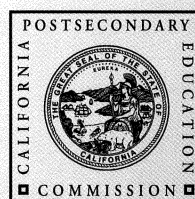
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Representing the Regents of the University of California

Odessa Johnson, Modesto

Executive Director - Warren H. Fox



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